

Claims

1. A method for reducing kinetic friction, characterized in that devices and appliances (1-15) of different materials, sizes and shapes are provided with profiled surface patterns to reduce kinetic friction when the said devices and appliances are in contact with air, gas or liquid masses.
2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the surfaces of the devices and appliances of different materials, sizes and shapes are profiled with differently sized sunken or raised patterns or with combinations of such patterns, or even helical patterns, wherein the surfaces profiled with sunken and raised patterns may be the shape of a spherical calotte or truncated cone or imitations of these shapes and/or imitations of polygonal, roundish or oval shapes, or resembling the shape of the edge of a closed shell and the bumped bulges in the midpart of a crocodile's back.
3. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the devices and appliances of different materials, sizes and shapes are provided with profiled surface patterns adapted in relation to their intrinsic size and shape so that the size and shape of the pattern may vary in a way best suited to the devices and appliances in each case. They may even be partial.
4. Means for reducing kinetic friction, characterized in that devices and appliances (1-15) of different materials, sizes and shapes are provided with profiled surface patterns to reduce kinetic friction when the said devices and appliances are in contact with air, gas or liquid masses, comprising for example the following devices and appliances, which at present are known as being completely smooth-surfaced:
 - Automobiles (1, 2), and all others covered by this designation.
 - Trains (11), and all devices covered by this designation.
 - Trailed vehicles, such as trailers and vehicle top boxes (7).
 - Motor cycles (5). Motor sledges and buggies.
 - Airplanes (3). Helicopters, airships and other flying devices, such as sailplanes and flying models.
 - Rockets and missiles (15).
 - Projectiles, grenades and aerial bombs (14).
 - Bullets and shots (12 and 13).

- Ships (8), and all devices covered by this designation, preferably also the above-water and underwater parts, such as implementing the bulge as a vibrating and larger structure.
 - Motor boats (9 and 10). Water-jet-powered boats, water scooters, canoes, boats, sailboats and hovercraft. Above-water and underwater parts as well.
 - Submarines and torpedoes.
 - Surfing boards.
5. Means according to claim 4, comprising the following devices and appliances of a closed nature, such as various piping installations, which are at present known as having completely smooth inner surfaces:
- Oil and gas pipes (4).
 - Air conditioning, water and sewage pipes.
 - Feed channels and throats of turbines in hydropower plants.
 - Feed pipes with a large head of fall used to supply pipe-fed turbines.
 - Intake and exhaust channels and manifolds, exhaust pipes (4) and air inlet ports and channels of combustion engines.
6. Means according to claim 4, characterized in that they comprise the following fixed structures, which at present are known as completely smooth-surfaced structures, such as:
- Rotor towers of wind power plants, tall and round TV masts/towers.
 - Pylons and conductors used in the transmission of electric power.
 - Those parts of bridge piers that are in contact with water.
 - All other structures that can be profiled if the structure permits and if necessary for protection or performance, to reduce the effect of strong winds or water currents or waves. E.g. gas or oil drilling platforms/production platforms.
7. Means according to claim 4, characterized in that they comprise those parts of devices and appliances that are supposed to be transparent, which at present are known as being always completely smooth-surfaced, such as:
- Windshields and rear windows of vehicles.
 - Protective goggles and visors as personal equipment.
 - Windows and protective hoods in different means of transport.
 - Protective hoods of vehicle lamps as far as no obstruction to illumination arises.

- The profiling has to be carried out in such manner that it does not obstruct the field of vision.
- 8. Means according to claim 4, characterized in that they comprise the following sports gear and garments, which at present are known as being completely smooth-surfaced, such as:
 - Full-length competition wear (6). Ski jumping, fast downhill skiing, slalom, skating and skiing.
 - Helmets, gauntlets, (6), the shoe part of skates, jumping shoes, spikes, gym shoes and masks.
 - Rowing jumpers. (The shanks of oars to be profiled as well.)
 - Trousers and jumper combinations.
 - Attachable number tags, advertisements and vests.
- 9. Means according to claim 4, characterized in that they comprise devices and appliances used in motor sports, which at present are known as being completely smooth-surfaced, such as:
 - Body parts of automobiles (1 and 2), ailerons, mirrors, intake and exhaust manifolds of engines, exhaust pipes, air intake ports, projecting handrails and sides of tires.
 - Surface parts of motor cycles, plexiglass shields, driver's overalls, helmet, intake and exhaust manifolds of the engine, exhaust pipes, brace rods and visor. Fig. 5 and 6, as well as motor sledges and buggies, profiling of surface parts as far as possible. At present they are known as being completely smooth-surfaced. For the engines, the same measures as for those above, and also surface profiling of ice chute toboggans and competition wear. At present, these are known as being completely smooth-surfaced.
- 10. Means according to claim 4, characterized in that they comprise the profiling of athletics gear, such as javelins, discs, hammers and shots. At present, these are known as being completely smooth-surfaced.
- 11. Means according to claim 4, characterized in that they also comprise a warning about profiling of transparent surfaces if the profiling is so implemented that the pattern could produce a burning lens effect when exposed to sun beams. This can be prevented by changing the profiling patterns or by moving the heat sensitive surface farther away.